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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1471535

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISHNU SABIKUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Trivandrum (18)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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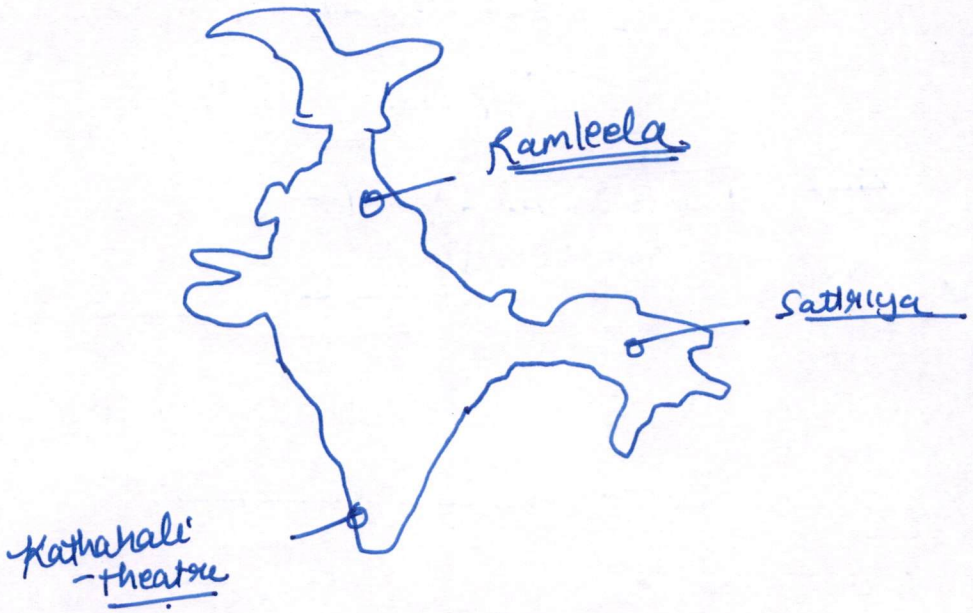
1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theatre forms are visual manifestations of Indian culture, reflecting the culture, ethos & ideas of society. Given the diversity of India, there are multiple theatre forms in India



reflect the ideals & Emotions of Society

1) Ramleela reflects the righteousness of the society

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- reflects the multi ethnic, tolerant nature of society - Eg Kathak.

- a form / medium to express nationalist sentiments & national ideas - Eg - Tilak used theatre to propogate nationalism

- Theatre cum dance forms like Kathakali shows the emotions of happiness, disgust, anger.

- Tribal theatre forms show the contempt of delicious

Individual's role in community

- Each individual considered as important character in the theatre, showing individual's importance in Indian culture.

- Individual shown as agent of social change, winning over evil. Eg Ramaleela

Theatre forms played a crucial role in Indian renaissance & nationalism helping in building the consciousness of Indians

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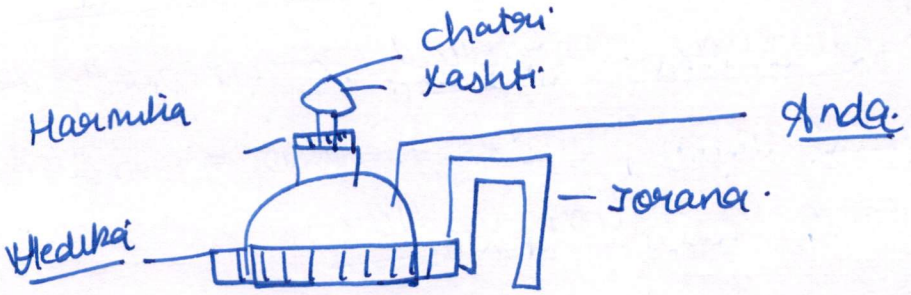
2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa protected by the Bhopal Begum sisters is an important relic of Buddhism. Stupa means "mound of dead" signifying Buddha's relics. It was began by Ashoka, later added by many kings.

Sanchi stupa



Architectural importance.

- made of burnt bricks, showing an improvement of workmanship
- built based on grants from rulers, traders.
- signifies separation from spiritual & material world through Vedhika

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Elaborate and intricately carved Toranas suggest architectural brilliance

Historical importance

- a rich source to understand reign of Ashoka, Guptas & Shungas.
- Toranas have information on trade guilds help deciphering economy.
- shows the nature of society as through its cultural syncretism.

Inspiration for future architecture

- Vedhika concept inspired Dravida temples to build a wall to seperate the worlds Eg. wall in Thanjavur temple.
- Chattris inspired Mughal architecture for decoration - Eg Buland Darwaza.
- Anda was the inspiration for Dome of Rashtrapati Bhavan by Barker & Lutyens.
- Dome in Delhi Sultanate structure, Mughals through Sanchi's Anda.

Sanchi stupa remain a symbol of Indian culture, signified by its inclusion in ₹ 20 notes of Indian currency

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh belonged to the revolutionary strand of Indian National movement, hailing from Punjab who made breakthrough in revolutionary ideology

Bhagat Singh - breakthrough

Revolutionary ideology

↳ focused on secularism & socialism, making revolutionary ideas more acceptable and broadbased. Eg He wrote "Why ~~am~~ I am Atheist"

↳ Extended revolutionary activities to British power centre like Legislature, forcing the "deaf to hear".

↳ His court trials & coverage inspired youths to join the revolutionary ideas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Goals of revolution

- shift in focus away from nihilism to nationalism
- wanted & envisioned an alternative social order based on equality & secularism, giving revolutionaries a new goal.

Forms of revolutionary struggle.

- restructured Hindustan Republican Association to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association to make it more relevant.
- formed Naujawan Sabha to induct youth into national movement.
- gave organisational strength & institution to revolutionary struggle.
- Used court arrest & trial to spread the message of freedom.

Such was the impact of Bhagat Singh that the charisma of Gandhi couldn't prevent people from showing black flag to Gandhi while he was travelling for Karachi session

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration was the restoration of Japanese emperor. leading to dismantling of the Tokugawa Shogunate & Shogun.

factors leading to Meiji restoration

- Humiliation faced at hands of commodore Matthew Perry at USA forcing Japan to sign Trade deal.
- Fear of being colonised by European powers, seeing conditions of colonies like India.
- Inability of shogunate to deal with external threats led to delegitimization of shogun.
- Increasing power & clout of Japanese emperor slowly leading to centralization of authority

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for Japan

- ensured rapid state led industrialisation to compete with West.
- Made Japan a manufacturing & trading hub, increasing her prosperity
- Improved diplomatic relations with US, UK and ended years of isolation.
- Enhanced cultural value & symbol of Japan which is preserved even today.
- defeated Russia in Naval battle in 1905

However, Meyji restoration also had negative impacts

- led to Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Taiwan, leading to WW2.
- Refusal to submit led to dropping of Atomic Bomb on Japan
- Human rights violations & shame for Japanese due to colonial legacy of monarchy.

Meyji restoration ensured Japan's economic prosperity. It also helped to break the white Man supremacy for India

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benedict Anderson in his "Nations: An Imagined Community" calls Nations an imagined community held together by common beliefs. India is a nation state, there are certain beliefs which make India a nation

Basis of India as a nation

- Shared history and legacy beginning from Indus Valley civilisation
- Shared political aspirations for independence & sovereignty during freedom struggle
- common beliefs & traditions like agrarian calendar, festivals.

However, even after presence of such diverse faiths, beliefs, aspiration, other factors have contributed to nation concept

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Constitution - providing Indian identity through citizenship.
- National symbols - Flag, Ashok Chakra, Lion capital.
- Parliamentary Democracy & common Parliament makes India a nation.

Threats to Indian concept of nationhood

- Regionalism sees seperate regions as distinct identities, away from Indian identity.
  Eg - Nagalim by Naga insurgency
- Communalism - religion see themselves distinct from each other, reducing solidarity
  Eg - Partition
- underdevelopment - leads to aspiration for secessionism. Eg Jammu Kashmir
- caste based divisions - Ambedkar called India a fragmented nation because of caste reducing fraternity

India must ensure Sabka saath, Sabka Vikas, Vishwas to ensure nation

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceutical Industry in India is perceived as a soft power - the pharmacy of the world: India could become pharmacy of the world due to few factors.

Factors behind growth

- Presence of semi skilled and skilled cheap force in form of drugges attracted investment
- Initiative by domestic firms led to head start advantage. Eg Sun Pharma
- Reduced cost of manufacturing enabled competitive pricing attracting investment
- Presence of ports and good global connectivity due to geography. enabled setting up of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

manufacturing in India

) Favourable govt policies like PLI, Pharma Park etc

Significance for India

Economy

↳ increased FDI in India enabling economic growth

↳ increase in income through exports

↳ provided employment to many reducing jobless growth

Health

↳ generic drugs reduced cost, increased accessibility to drugs.

↳ promoted cutting edge technology & research within the country.

↳ reduced incidence of preventable diseases like Polio due to availability for mass distribution

The Pharmaceutical Industry recently faced challenges in Gambia, Uzbekistan due to cough syrup issue. Proper regulatory compliance & policy can ensure India remains a hub for pharma manufacturing when in country.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

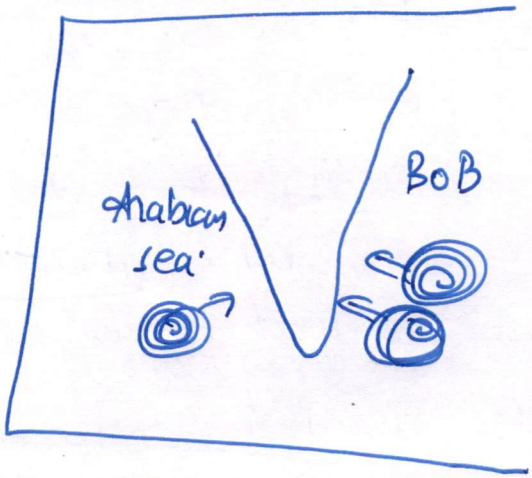
Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Given that India is flanked by Bay of Bengal in East & Arabian Sea in West, India is prone to cyclones. However ~~Arabian~~ Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones -

Bay of Bengal - more prone to cyclones

- larger sea surface than Arabian sea. leads to greater evaporation



- Remnants of typhoon from East Asia, China, come to Bay of Bengal but do not enter Arabian sea as they dissipate

- lower vertical wind sheer in Bay of Bengal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- formation of low pressure & pressure of high pressure in Australia attracts wind to Bay of Bengal.

Why decreased frequency of cyclone in SW Monsoon

- Presence of Easterly Jet stream & Somali jet stream affecting vertical wind shear.
- Presence of ITCZ - low pressure zone in Himalayas, reducing the ~~wt~~ ~~of~~ moisture carrying capacity of winds.
- Increased temperature delays the condensation to form spiralling clouds of cyclone.
- Presence of Indian Ocean Dipole (positive)
- El-Nino can bring in drought like condition preventing formation of clouds for cyclone.

Understanding the nature of cyclone can help understand & predict for disaster response.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are ~~lan~~ openings or chambers from where magma of the earth is thrown out & lava flows out. Eg - Mt Krakatau

Destructive nature

- can lead to collapse of vents & mountains. Eg - calderas
- lead to destruction of cities & make them unhabitable. Eg - Vesuvius in Italy destroyed Pompeii.
- Triggers earthquakes & Tsunamis.

Critical for existence of human life

- critical for global cooling, reducing temperature

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- sulphur & sulphide act as hygroscopic nuclei allowing rainfall.
- ~~ash~~ fertilizes soil by providing ash content & leading to cultivation.
- creative destruction through succession - forest fire due to volcano lead to succession
- form important landforms like decan traps giving space for settlement.
- resource for human progress & industrialisation like silica, germanium, rocks etc

Thus volcanoes have formed an integral part of human civilization right from nomadic life to settled agriculture life.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to loyalty & sentiments to one's region over national identity.

Relative deprivation - aspect of regionalism

- creates resentment among the people as they are seen as outsiders, not a part of nation. Eg Jammu Kashmir

- uneven development perceived as a form of discrimination leading to alienation
  Eg → North East insurgency

- geographical barrier prevent mainstream integration, thus leading to regionalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Development inequality within a state leads to regionalism - Eg Demand for Vidharbha in Maharashtra

- Harit Pradesh in Uttar Pradesh due to uneven development.

Through 73rd CAA & 74th CAA, RESA & Govt's uniform push, Development deficit can be overcome

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The bullying & school violence reduce access to education

- caste based discrimination in schools & colleges — IIT Bombay student death.
- increased ragging & violence in colleges as part of senior culture.

Need to be addressed

- To ~~ensure~~ ~~D~~ &
- to root out fear of attending colleges
- to prescribe responsible behaviour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

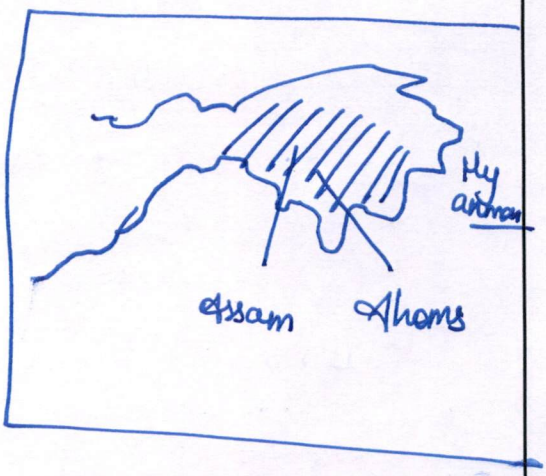
Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom Kingdom was a large tribal kingdom consisting of Ahoms, who originally migrated from Myanmar, establishing a large scale kingdom centred around present day Assam

Ahom Kingdom

- Tribal chief was the head of the kingdom.
- Paik system where Ahom tribals had to do compulsory labour
- Highly hierarchial system



- Dependent on forest economy - collecting & selling forest resources & tributes for safe passage

Ahom Kingdom - role in shaping cultural & historical identity

- Helped to ensure distinct cultural & historical

identity of North East by ensuring security through peace in North East through various battles

- Battle of Saraighat - enhanced the cultural image & historical pride of Ahoms by defeating Mughals

- Cultural synretism in North East by mixing of Myanmar & Assam culture.

- Led to preservation & rise of tribal identities which forms the base of North East today.

- Their dependence on forest economy ensured that forest identity & culture is an integral part of North East.

- Helped tribal chiefs to maintain their distinctiveness even today.

- Lachit Borphukan - a symbol of North East Pride & sacrifice contributed by Ahoms.

Ahoms - legacy in contemporary times

Positives.

- A symbol of freedom struggle and inspiration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to resist oppression through Lachit Borpukhan

- Legacy of naval supremacy inspired from Ahoms as Ahoms made good use of inland waterways

- Increasing connectivity in North East through Bangladesh, similar to what Ahoms did.

- Led to idea of tribal panchsheel - peaceful coexistence & other autonomy measures like 5th schedule, 6th schedule to ensure dignity to tribals.

Negative

↳ excessive regionalism due to enhanced regional identity Eg - Assam Movement.

↳ Modern slavery inspired from Ahom's Paik System

↳ Prevented full scale mainstreaming of North East tribals due to insurgency

The Ahoms are a part of Tribal pride akin to Birsa Munda, Gonds. The legacy of Ahoms can be used to integrate North East, solve Manipur crisis & mainstream region with India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The capitalist class's participation in Indian National Movement made the movement more broad based and proactive. However, they were generally ambivalent in their support to INC till 1940s.

Why capitalists ambivalent till 1940s

- low capitalist base / number of capitalist due to deindustrialisation by Britain
- Fear of British repression affecting their profits
- Sporadic instances of violences, affecting their operation (Eg- Chauri Chaura)
- Belief that it is unwise to oppose the British who would rule here for time to come

Positions of Indian capitalists throughout the movement

- Swadeshi Movement (1905)
  - low scale participation, more individual

centric as no proper industrial base due to British policies

↳ V.O Chidambaram Pillai began a steam company to counter the British

↳ Prafulla Chaki began a chemical factory

↳ Capitalists made attempt to attack the Colonial Economic base by starting up industries as counterhegemony to British

·) Ambivalent attitude of the capitalists in Ahmedabad Mills Strike 1918 as they were motivated by profits

⊛ Non Cooperation Movement 1919

↳ positive support from industrialists as picketing of foreign shops increased their sales

↳ increasing base of capitalists helped in increasing the support to INM.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⊛ Civil Disobedience Movement

↳ rise of Bajaj, Godrej, Tatas as major players, they enlisted their support to INM

↳ They could exploit British dependency on them for critical inputs.

⊛ Quit India Movement.

↳ Industries openly non cooperated with British. British wanted supply for World war II, but Industries refused

↳ confident that British would soon leave India. So their participation increased.

Other contributions.

- Bajaj donated villages for Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement.
- Bombay Plan submitted by industrialists for mixed economy.
- TISCO by Tatas proved to be the backbone of Indian economy, employing many.

The contribution of capitalist class was acknowledged when strong socialists like Nehru called for mixed economy, giving capitalists a key role in economy & development

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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Press played a crucial role in disseminating critical information & ideas during freedom struggle, creating a long lasting impact on Freedom struggle.

Evolution of Press in India

- Rulers like Ashoka used Edicts, Pillars & Rocks for inscribing information to people. Eg Dhamma policy in 13th Edict.

- Rise of Prashastis, declaring the greatness & life events of King. (Eg- Prayaga Prashasti of Samudra Gupta).

- Invention of Paper in China & visits by Chinese travellers (Hiuen Tsang, Fa Hien) introduced paper

- The use of word "Akhbar" in Mughal India to disseminate information happening at ~~court~~ Mughal court. Use of Dawa to spread.

- The colonial masters like Dutch, Danes & English introduce Printing Press in India in 16th & 17th century.

- The Bengal Gazette by Augustus Hickey established in India

- ~~Initially~~

- English educated elites in India like Raja Ram Mohan Roy introduced journals & papers like Mirat Ul Akbar

- Vernacular language papers come up → Amrit Bazaar Patrika. , spreading the message throughout

owing to their critical nature, British imposed restrictions on Press.

- Registration of news agency & Press made compulsory with prior censoring (Licensing Act)

- Metcalfe Act → relaxed licensing but still censoring continued & registration mandatory.

- Vernacular Press Act by Lord Lytton to reduce the spread of vernacular papers critical of British.

- Anarchical & Criminals Act → Rowlatt Act – made publishing of articles leading to unlawful illegal & punishable without trial

- Sedition – 124A → punishing leaders like Tilak ~~for~~ oppressively for voicing out his opinion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Instrumental Impact

- Made the ideas of nationalism spread far and wide among common masses.
- Raised the national consciousness among grassroots through vernacular medium - Eg Amrut Bazar Patrika.
- Critiqued the British colonial policies, breaking the myth of Benevolent despotism. Eg Shivaji's utterances in Kesari & Maharatta
- Drain of wealth theory by Naoroji popularised through papers & journal
- Common cause, Young India by women helped increase women participation through leaders like Annie Beasant.

Issues →
- urban elite dominated the press
- Funding issues affecting their functioning
- press like Bahishrut Bharat, Mooknayak critical of INC for ignoring Dalits

The importance of press was recognised by ensuring legal safeguards through Article 19 to make Govt responsible

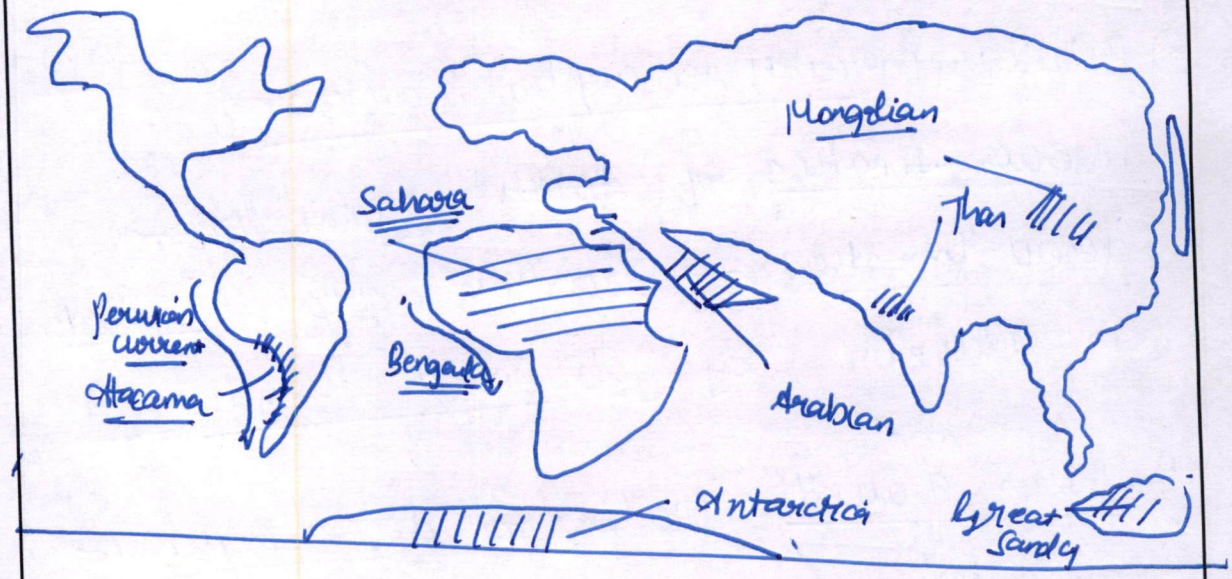
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are a major landforms characterised by sand dunes, dryness and lack of moisture. Broadly there are 2 types of deserts
- cold desert (Antarctica)
- hot desert (Sahara, Arabian)

factors for formation of deserts



- Deserts found in in sub tropical regions where high pressure belts are there,
  - prevents precipitation as moisture does not come in due to ~~presence~~ lack of low pressure area.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Presence of mountains as barriers make deserts a rainshadow area, reducing precipitation
  Eg → Aravalli leading to Thar Desert, Andes to Atacama desert.

- Cold coastal currents reducing evaporation, thus reducing precipitation & forming of High pressure belts – Deserts & cold currents are found along western margins.
  Eg → Peruvian current → Atacama Desert.

- Relatively greater geographical distance & interior location of ~~deserts~~ regions lead to desert formation as moisture carrying capacity is reduced. Eg Gobi Desert, Mongolia

- Action of winds leading to desert expansions
  Eg – Sahara expanding southwards.

Cold Desert → Antarctica exists because of almost zero moisture & dryness due to cold winds. Precipitation is almost nil.

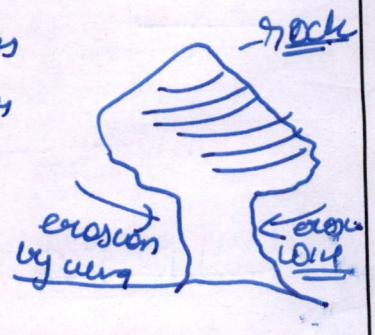
Major landforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Plateaus → large ~~sup~~ raised tabletop landform having a higher elevation than plains
  Eg → Plateau in Great Australian Desert.

- Sand Dunes → Heaps of sand due to wind action Eg. Dunes of Arabian Desert, Thar.

- Other ~~geo~~ landforms due to erosional activity winds like formation of canyons, rocks → Eg → ~~Ag~~ Atacama desert has lot of rock formations



- loess due to deposition by wind.

- Mountains surrounding the Desert ensure the reduced precipitation. Eg → Andes around Atacama.

The Desert & their landforms play a crucial role in shaping the culture & economy of the place.

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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are uplifted geographical landforms which have high elevations. However they are a fragile ecosystem, having vulnerability from different factors.

Mountains - fragile ecosystem, vulnerable to adverse impact of climate change & anthropogenic interventions

Why fragile

- Increased seismicity due to plate tectonics - they are a result of compression & subduction
- presence of volcanoes (Eg Ring of Fire, Fuji)

Adverse impact of climate change

- Rising temperatures lead to glacier melt & avalanches. Eg → Himalayas, Alps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Increasing Green house gas emissions block the photosynthetic process of plants leading to dieback
  Eg → Vosges Mountains.

- Increasing flooding & rivers led disasters destroying ecosystem. Eg → Uttarakhand flood, Pakistan flood.

- Destruction & extinction of wildlife ~~big~~ like Himalayan Bee, Himalayan Bear, snow leopard

- Risk of contamination & zoonotic diseases if pollutants & pathogens get released during glacial melt.

Impact of Anthropogenic

- Deforestation leading to flooding & destruction of habitats. Eg → Taporan project.

- Construction (illegal) leading to subsidence
  Eg – Joshimath.

- Unplanned urbanization leading to loss of carrying capacity.

- Excessive Tourism causing pollution. Eg Everest pollution

- Rise of forest fires. Eg Spain

Initiatives for sustainable management

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National

- National Mission on sustainable Himalayas for sustainable use of Himalayas
- Environment Assessment Impact to assess the impacts of construction & prevent harmful project
- PARIVESH portal for environmental clearance for projects
- Establishment of protected areas like Wildlife sanctuary, Parks under WPA 1972. Eg → Corbett in Himalayas
- 6th schedule, Tribal rights, FRA 2006 giving local participation in sustainable management
- Committees like MK Mishra Committee to study on the anthropogenic activities on Himalayas

International

- INDCs → for reducing GHG
- Solar alliance for global green transition
- Project Snow Leopard → to protect biodiversity

The Mountain ecosystem must be preserved through a global agenda in COP28 to ensure cooperative actions

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand resources are fine grains of silica sand other minerals which are used as a raw material in many industries. Owing to their importance, there is unsustainable mining of sand resources in India

Reasons for unsustainable sand mining

- rise in demand of sand for various sectors
  - ↳ construction sector due to PM Awaas Yojana, rising income & pent up demand
  - ↳ glass industries for manufacturing glass, spectacles.
  - ↳ Vitrified tiles for flooring
- Poor regulatory authority & compliance leads to flouting of rules.
- Informal nature of sand mining industries & their fragmented nature prevents sustainable management to cut the cost

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- Lack of awareness regarding ill effects of sand mining ~~leads to~~

- Collusion of mafias with politician and police reduce oversight . Eg Bihar.

Impact of sand mining

- Leads to loss of top layer of fertile soil.
- Soil erosion as soil is loosened due to digging.
- Increased flooding as loose soil does not absorb water.
- Criminalisation of politics due to greater economic role of mafias
- Loss of revenue to states in form of taxes.
- River overflow and depth increase.
- Reduces silt content which is good for agriculture

- lead to further desertification & land degradation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedial measures taken

- Policy on Mining of sands. prohibits mining during monsoons.
- Registration portals for industries to formalise the sand mining industry
- Increasing legal & financial penalties to deter unregulated sand mining.
- Use of technology by CPCB to determine & observe sand mining. Eg- Drones being used
- PESA 1996 - giving gram sabhas a control over sand mining regulation
- EIA 2020 and EPA 1986 to regulate sand mining through public participation

Use of MGNREGA for dredging & a National Dredging Policy as per NITI Aayog can reduce unregulated sand mining in India

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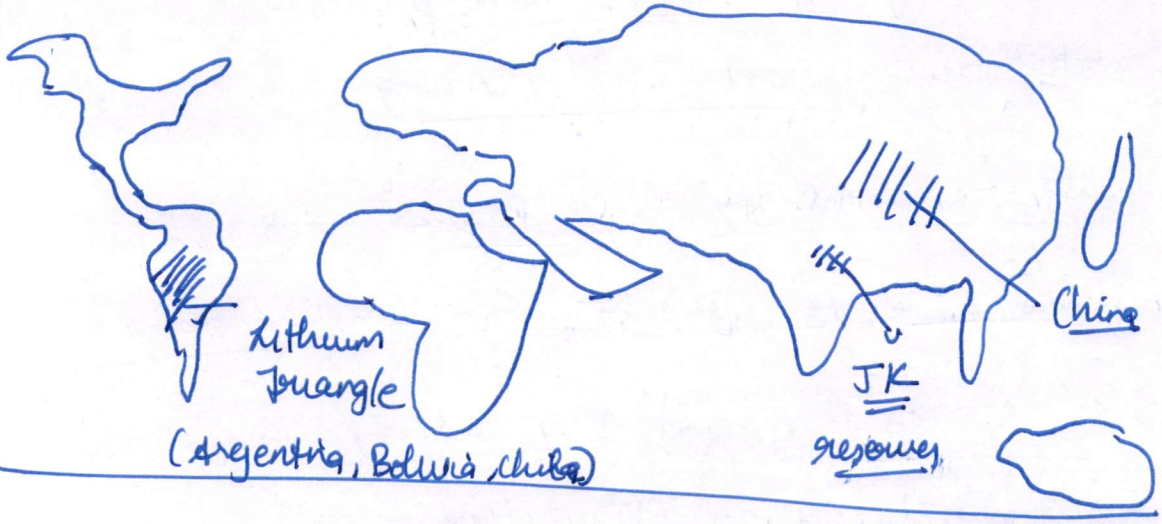
17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is a metal which is critical for energy security as it is a raw material used in Li-ion batteries, a key to green transition through EVs.



Lithium producing countries

- Lithium Triangle → Argentina, Bolivia, Chile
- China
- India (6 million metric tonnes lithium reserves found).

Geopolitical aspects of lithium production

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Leads to greater position in geopolitics due to possession of lithium reserves.
- Resource security by securing the lithium reserves for energy needs.
- Energy security as imports of crude oil & raw materials can be reduced.
- reduced weaponisation of trade as countries aren't depended on critical raw materials.
- enhanced cooperation and rising foreign investment by like minded countries.
- reduced import bill & high forex in economy due to energy independence.

~~May lead to~~ Negatives

- May lead to resource colonialism by MNCs. Eg Venezuela oil.
- Drain of wealth without sharing benefits
- Increased conflicts among countries to secure access to resources.

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Environmental impacts

- Increased seismicity & vulnerability to earthquakes as many of these reserves located in boundaries of plates. Eg - Lithium in India in zone V

- Pollution of rivers, water and air due to extraction activities

- can contaminate soil and make it unfit for cultivation due to land degradation

- loss of biodiversity as large tracts of forest need to be cleared. Eg Amazon in Lithium Triangle

- Rise in diseases like Asthma, Black lungs disease due to exposure to dust

Way Ahead

- minimal intrusive tech to reduce impact
- future exploration to find new reserves
- use of green technology like green Hydrogen

Lithium can augment green transition. Responsible extraction of lithium can ensure India uses lithium for advancing her geopolitical national interest

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the largest youth population below 30 in India, ~~and grea~~ the youth in India with aspiring identities have been impacted by globalisation in multiple ways.

Youth - capable of identifying with global identity & connect with events

How

- increased access to social media, internet bring up global identity, connecting with events & awareness.
- education and empowerment through skill India etc reduce narrow social identities, broadening their horizon
- Increased exposure by able to travel abroad due to rising affluence.

Impact of globalisation on various aspects of youth identity

- Increasing identity of youth influencers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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affecting the youth identity positively - Eg - Mostly same

- Rise of cosmopolitan identity among youth as they are identifying themselves as a part of one globe. Eg - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam through G20 influenced youth identity

- Made them more connected with global event & helped them understood with impact of same.
  Eg - Youth bending knee for BLM movement.

- Increased dignity & standard of living through greater opportunities like Entrepreneurship..

- Opportunities increased to pursue their dreams by increasing access to foreign countries
  Eg - Students migrating to Canada

However, there are negative aspects as well.

- Reduction in commitment to their identity as family members as they venture out looking for opportunities.
  Eg → Rising loneliness among elderly.

- Negative influencers & campaigns affecting youth identity negatively

- Decline in religious & caste identity among youth. Eg- Youth giving up caste surnames.

Thus globalisation, can be used to ensure that we reap the best of the youth. making use of demographic dividend we have

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent NFHS 5 survey showed a fertility rate of 2.0, below the replacement rate of 2.1, showing future demographic concerns in form of ageing population

Why fertility rates declining in India

- Due to delayed marriages among women
- Increased education & empowerment of women
- Family Planning policies of Govt
- Popularising & normalising contraceptives.

Concern around ageing population

Ageing population is the concern as it has negative consequences

- lead to increase in dependency ratio leading to fragmentation of income

- Decreased workforce acts as a deterrent for economic growth. Eg Japan economic slowdown

- Reduced investments & FDI due to less demand in economy.

- Increase in revenue expenditure for govt as there needs an expansion in social security

- Increase in investments in Geriatric healthcare required due to poor infra currently

- Increase in social crimes & law & order issues as elderly are vulnerable to criminal activities.

Concern around a weak social security system

- India's social security is currently weak & enhanced ageing pop would put excessive strain on the system.

- Poor insurance coverage (3% only) leading to unaffordable healthcare for old

- High cost of assistive devices like hearing aid can reduce their quality of life

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Informalization of workforce reduces pensionary benefits which ensure financial autonomy.

- Rising revenue expenditure to compensate for social security could compromise capital expenditure.

Way Ahead

- Universal pension like Atal Pension Yojana for all.
- Canadian Model of Pension funds to ensure high returns while returning
- Jan Aushadhi stores to give access to affordable medicine
- PPP model on Geriatric and Palliative care as per Kelkar Committee
- Development of Silver Economy to augment the economy as per the needs of the old.

The experience & wisdom of the ageing population can be used to harness our demographic dividend through youth.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

By 2050, around 48% of India's population is expected to live in urban areas. In such a scenario, the welfare of ~~po~~ urban poor needs to take centre stage for sustainable urbanisation.

Issues of urban poor

- Lack of income security or urban work guarantee programme.
- ghettoisation as they are forced to live in certain quarters of city.
- forced to live in slums, develop slums due to unaccessible housing
- lack of access ~~to~~ basic WASH facilities, roads etc
- Public Apathy as they are seen as encroachers.

Why the welfare of urban poor needs to take centre stage

- To ensure reduction in proliferation of slums & sustainable urbanisation
- Ensure inclusive growth
- Prevent distress migration to other cities
- To increase economic activities & earnings of cities by providing self entrepreneurship opportunities to poor.
- Help build infrastructure in city by catering to demands of poor. Eg Toilets.
- Reduce incidence & burden of communicable diseases like cholera.

How to give centre stage to urban poor

- Urban Poor employment guarantee act as per MGREAGA (done in Rajasthan)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Montek Singh Ahluwalia committee - improve basic infrastructure to ensure equitable urbanisation.

- Slum redevelopment through PPP model along Singapore lines - Eg - Dharavi redev project.

- Haats & Chaupals for vendors & hawkers to regulate economic activities

- provision of WASH facilities through CSR, NGOs to ensure well being of urban poor

- Diversification & development of Tier 2 & 3 cities for more opportunities of livelihood

- Development of Food Processing Industries & rural economy to prevent stress migration.

- Mass transport and Transit systems to make commuting more accessible for daily wage labourers (Mumbai local train network)

Urban poor cat centre through AMRUT, SMART cities would ensure inclusive & participatory urbanisation

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks:* ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1471535

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISHNU SIBIKUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Trivandrum (B)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
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6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
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1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups refer to informal groupings of people with tactics of pressurising the govt to achieve their desired goals. India has seen various environment pressure groups advocating environmentalism

Environment Pressure groups - enhance public participation & responsiveness

- Input the demands of the tribals who are dependent on environment - Eg => Narmada Bachao Andolan

- Raise voice to protect the sanctity of the protected areas & garner intellectual & public support. Eg Save Silent valley Movement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Raise consciousness among public regarding climate change impact
  Eg- Fridays for Future.

- Give policy inputs on govt policies and schemes to make them more relevant
  Eg- CPR providing suggestions on EIA 2020

- Critiquing govt policies and mobilising public opinion, collecting data.
  Eg- Pressure groups on Forest conservation Amendment

However, there are issues.

- Agenda driven Pressure groups hamper development in name of environment
  Eg- Sterlite copper plant in Tamil Nadu.

- Prevent energy security by propogating myth - Eg Public protesting against Kudankulam Plant

Pressure groups must be soft regulated as per Vijay Kumar Committee to ensure A21 & A48- Clean Environment is assured to all

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The acknowledgement of sex work as a profession by SC breaks the taboo of dignity and stereotypes around sex workers, giving them equal dignity. However certain issues persist

Issues for sex workers

- Article 19 of Constitution provides reasonable restriction on movement of sex workers on ground of public health, making them appear as threat.

- High amount of trafficking & forced prostitution for women. This verdict can increase women trafficking

- Does not address the rehabilitation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

of sex workers as they find barriers to access other professions.

- Does not address the issue of contraceptives and STDs which sex workers are susceptible to
- Stereotypes & prejudices against sex workers as they are seen as "polluted" "unethical"
- No formal social security net & welfare benefits compared with other professions

Way Ahead for Equality

- Moulin Rogue Model of sex workers where formal prostitution takes place keeping the rights of sex workers at centre.
- rehabilitation of sex workers & their children through civil society like Kathaa
- Stand Up India - to promote entrepreneurship

Sex workers equality & securing of basic rights is a test to ensure women led development which India envisions

www.visionias.in

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District legal services Authorities came as a Result of NALSA Act 1987 to provide free & legal aid as per the ~~to~~ obligations of welfare state envisioned under Directive Principles of State Policy.

DLSA - free legal aid & disseminating information

- provide access to justice to vulnerable communities like SC, STs, Transgenders increasing their well being.
- Reduced legal hurdles & complexities by simplifying the procedure
- Upheld their Right to free & fair trial as per Husainara khatoon case

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- led to grassroot penetration of legal knowledge among the population

However issues persist

Issues

- Judicial pendency & trials reduce the access & effectiveness of DLSA. (4.4 crore cases pending).
- Complex nature of law with dominance of english reduces effectiveness of DLSA to spread legal awareness.
- Poorly trained & incompetent lawyers sign up for DLSAs reducing efficiency.
- Inequity in justice as poor go for DLSA while rich hire expensive lawyer.

Making serving under DLSA mandatory for every law graduate & vernacular medium of DLSA as a part of their duty can make grassroots Justice effective throughout Bharat

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system refers to a group of judges - 4 seniormost judges of Supreme Court & CJI to look into appointments, transfers of judges in judiciary. Evolved through the 3rd Judges case.

Collegium system - crisis of legitimacy

- opaque functioning of collegium has led to questioning of its legitimacy
- against the principle of natural justice - Ambedkar said "~~The~~ No imperio in an imperium"
- Skewed representation as women, SC, ST representation is very low.
- Judicial pendency & inefficiency led to critiquing of collegium system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- CJI's roster power - power to allocate cases to judges might lead to discretion of CJI

Thus these issues made the Law Minister & public question the legitimacy of Collegium

However collegium has ensured ~~under~~ benefits as

- Independence of judiciary as executive cannot influence decision of collegium
- Fourth Judges case - ~~ensur~~ Judiciary is a basic structure doctrine.
- Help to keep executive accountable through Article 13 (Judicial review) through non partisan Judges.
- Upholds the Basic structure of our constitution

The Executive & Judiciary must reconcile & devise a new mechanism collectively to ensure people's trust in Judiciary & separation of powers remain.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The colonial era bureaucracy cannot meet the challenges of present day world which is marred with AI, creative destruction, Blockchain and e-governance. Thus the past era of recruitment & standardised training reforms must be upgraded

Reforms must go beyond recruitment & standardised training

- ensure specialised training to churn out domain specialist for governance.
- Reduce colonial hangover & discretion through value education training as per Hagh committee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- to usher in ~~the~~ technocrats through lateral entry and 'specialist generalists'
- Improve representation from women and rural areas to reduce gender & rural-urban gap through women led development
- Partnering with NGOs, civil societies to deal with climate change and food security issues. Eg IPFRI, CPR to collab with govt.

However, there are challenges to realise this.

Challenges
- Lack of trust among public to NGOs, civil society
- Bureaucratic resistance to forego power privilege
- lack of capacity training personnel for domain specialisation

A comprehensive reform of civil service by envisioning a new mode of public service delivery can ensure Minimum Government Have Governance

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Socio-economic services and goods are marred by the issue of financing leading to poor welfare for all. In such scenario, social impact bonds are true game changers to improve socio-economic sector.

Outcome based finance models - potential to change

- Ensures that people are stakeholders as greater returns assured when greater impact is made.
- Social impact bond makes investors interested in social venture, thus mentoring & supporting for its success.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Leads to delivery of reset at grassroot level due to efficient functioning.
- Outcome based financing makes financing contingent on successful outcome, thus organisation becomes more committed.
- Prevents leakage of funds & money laundering as funding is done through formal channels.

Issues

- Regulatory burdens as SEBI not yet clearly defined what social impact investment is.
- can hijack the agenda of organisation by investors for their gain.
- can promote anti national activities through anonymous funding. Eg money laundering

SAMBHAV model of Social Security Exchange can be a way forward for financing socio-economic projects ensuring welfare for all.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Female labour Force Participation rate is meagre 28% while 52% of STEM graduates are women, indicating a big gap that needs to be addressed

Why the gap

- Educated unemployment as women are not willing to work for jobs below their qualification (Middle Class)
- Middle Class women are forced to stay in homes as their husbands earn a good amount of salary.
- Patriarchy seeing women as homemakers & below the dignity of man to send women to work

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Lack of women safety infrastructures, especially at night
- sexual harassment of women at workplaces deter women participation
- Early marriages soon after graduation & early pregnancies reduce WCFPR.

How to bridge the gap

- KIRAN, women in STEM to incentivise women for higher research in pure sciences
- Establishment of CCTV cameras, women police stations to ensure safe space.
- Free transportation (TN model) increases women working as commuting is accessible
- Work from Home & Hybrid working to break the glass ceiling, Menstrual leaves also.

Increasing the women LFPR can increase our GDP by 27% helping to achieve the goal of $5 trillion economy.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System

required an update as the country's demographics began to change. The changes in birth registration system is an attempt to make CRS updated

Up to date CRS for socio-economic planning necessary.

- ensures updated data reducing exclusion & inclusion errors
- prevents duplication of resource & efforts ensuring maximum efficiency
- gives real time picture of impact of government welfare programmes
- Helps in formulation, reformulation

and updation of socio-economic programmes.

- Gives a true data on population size, composition and demographics enabling data analytics through NITI Aayog's NDAP.

Issues in updating CRS

- Might lead to exclusionary errors as some sections left off.
- Fear of leakage of personal data. Eg COVIN Portal.
- Not all births are institutional, therefore may leave out tribals.
- criminalising exclusion in CRS might deter updations by those who were excluded.

CRS revamping must be phased manner to ensure that everyone is included in the aggregations & updations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF (International Monetary Fund) is an Brettonwoods Organisation which seeks to promote economic stability by managing foreign exchange reserves & emergency funding during Balance of Payment crisis.

Key areas of Reform

- to ensure greater representation & voice to global South.
- to end coercive Structural Adjustment Programme where conditionalities of austerity put on developing countries
- Inclusion of more currencies like ₹ in Special Drawing Rights.
- reduce discriminatory treatment

- IMF gave $ 18bn to Ukraine without any conditionalities, but imposed severe conditions on Sri Lanka & Pakistan.

- Greater voting rights by updating IMF quotas.

Why need to reform

Reform demands came from within the IMF because.

- rise of alternative institutions like NDB Development Bank of BRICS.
- De-Dollarization of Economy
- use of currency swap over SAP of IMF
- rise of opaque debt instruments of China through BRI.

India through G20 and Voice of Global South has sought for revamping of Development Financial Institutions under the idea of Reformed Multilateralism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initially India's concern with West Asia was for energy security, but recent agreements and visits by leaders show broadening of horizon in India - West Asia relations.

Geopolitics to Geoeconomics

- Rise in trade and investment deals with West Asia Eg → CEPA with UAE
- Agreement to trade in Rupees - UAE
- focus on connectivity projects and co-development of projects - Eg Chabahar in Iran.
- Increasing investments from Gulf to Indian Market. Eg- Saudi Arabia's promise of $ 20bn investment.
- Focus on space sector through collaboration with ISRO. Eg - UAE- ISRO collab

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- cooperation in diversifying supply chains and green energy finances.
- DPI and UPI in Middle East by India.
- India MoU with UAE on development of blue economy, Diamonds & pearl industry

Thus India has shifted the focus from securing SLOCs, oil resources and choke points to securing economic interest through foreign policy.

Issues

- China's clout in region → China brokering Iran-Saudi Rapprochment.
- Jerusalem & instability in Middle East
- Pakistan factor can be an irritant as GCC countries & Middle East member of OIC.
- Violation of Human Rights for Indian labours

India & West Asia can together usher in Asian century by broadens their cooperation to politics, economics & technology

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India

is a quasi judicial statutory body, established under Competition Commission Act to ensure free and fair market competition in India.

Role of Competition Commission

- prevents anti-trust behaviour by corporate providing a healthy working competitiveness
- prevents formation of cartels and monopolies by looking at mergers and acquisations
- looks at IPR violations, copying to foster innovation in working sector.
- Gives sufficient environment & conditions

to Small and Medium Enterprises to compete with MNCs

- Looks at anti-Profiteering activities under current GST regime.

It therefore promotes healthy competition and inspires innovation as

- fair grounds for competition
- firms in a bid to cut costs ethically, try to look for innovations
- Boosts Research & Development funding by firms

Limitations in CCI

- Time delay in rewarding the verdict on anti-trust issues.
- Article 142 & 136 used to appeal the judgements of CCI to Supreme Court, delaying the case
- Appeal to Permanent Court of Arbitration in Singapore, diluting CCI's verdict

  Eg → Google's appeal to PCA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Use of money power by big MNCs to hire specialist lawyers against small SMEs.

- Lack of capacity and increasing vacancies as per P B Mehta & Devesh Kapur in "Rethinking Public Institutions in India".

- Complex IPR laws and information asymmetry reduce the accessibility to CCI.

Way Ahead

- vernacular medium & simplification of corporate laws.
- CCI's decision to be made final & binding
- Opening of new zonal branches of CCI
- Filling the judicial ~~pendency~~ vacancies to reduce pendency.
- Information awareness & campaigns to popularise & democratise CCI.

CCI's role is key to ensure a conducive environment for fair business to attract investment for Economic growth

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Media is referred to as the "Fourth Estate of the democracy", playing a crucial role in democracy's upkeep. However rise of paid news is something which hampers free flow of information.

Menace of paid news.

How
- Paid subscription of news website.
- sponsorship of programme by parties or organisation for vested interest
- corporate ownership of media houses.
- large scale funding of media houses by vested interests

Why paid news.

- to keep up with updated technology
- rise of pirated website reduce revenue generation of media
- to generate revenue to pay the employees, investors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Menace of paid news - gets ugly during elections

Supreme Court in its verdict had stated that Right to vote is a form of right to expression under article 19. Right to Expression (19) can be exercised only when People have access to free flow of information. Information's flow is biased or blocked when paid news comes in.

- used by political parties to manipulate people's choices.
- can flare communal tensions & disharmony in society.
- can flout Model Code of Conduct & display election symbols near booths.

Need for making paid news an electoral offence

Paid news must be an electoral offense and disqualification ground under RPA 1951.

- Ensures free & fair elections which

is a basic structure of Constitution as per Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Prevents manipulation of voters as voters can exercise their rights without any undue influence.
- Deters political parties and candidates from putting malicious content on media.
- Prevents communalization of politics as hate based mobilisation would be reduced.
- Gives equal chances to everyone to win
- Reduces the role of money power in politics, thus reducing criminalisation of politics
- Gives greater power to ECI under Article 324 to take action against political parties

Way Ahead
- Roster of campaign slots for parties by ECI
- Ethical Standards & legalising of MCC
- State funding of election (partial) as per Indrajit Gupta Committee
- divide BoD & BoC of media

Free & fair elections and a free media would ensure a quality parliament ensuring executive accountability

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of Essentiality is a judicial doctrine propounded as the Shirur Mutt case. whereby the judiciary has the power to look at the essentiality of a practice in maintaining the fundamental nature of religion.

Doctrine of Essentiality

- judiciary has power to see whether certain practice protected under article 29, 30.
- to ~~see~~ resolve clash b/w article 29, 30 and article 14, 15, 16
- evolved through → Jehovah case (Bijoe Emmanuel vs UOI)
  - Multani Singh Case → allowed beard for Sikhs in army but not Muslims
  - Sabarimala case

Doctrine of Essentiality - Strengthened democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ensured social dignity and good standard of living for people. Eg - SC in Dawoodi Bohra case declared social ostracization not an essential religion practice

- Promoted equality of status as per Article 14 → SC in Triple Talaq case gave equal status to women

- Reviewing of outdated practices which are against human healthy and irrational
  Eg - SC reviewing Female Genital Mutilation in Dawoodi Bohra.

- Prevented misuse of religious practices, promoting its sanctity.
  Eg → SC in Narasu Appa Mali declared bigamy as non essential

- Promoted multiculturalism in society by upholding diversity & taking note of excentrical circumstances
  Eg Multani Singh case → ~~[illegible]~~ Sikhs allowed beard, helping in their integration

Doctrine of Essentiality - issues

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Judges not competent enough to declare which laws fundamental for religious existence as they dont have the knowledge.

- Used by communal groups to create anxieties among minority communities to fan communal tensions.

- Violation of Article 29, 30 providing special rights to minorities to practice, profess.

- Judicial overreach as personal laws & religious laws are formulated by Parliament

- Fear of judicial tyranny as per. P.B Mehta due to unchecked powers due to judicial doctrine.

Uniform Civil code (A-44) ← (Way forward) → reformation by religious leaders to undo irrational practices

Doctrine of Essentiality must be complemented with efforts from people to ensure coexistence of individual & group rights as envisaged by Constitution

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Thomas Jefferson, "That government is the best which governs the least". Keeping the spirit of Minimum govt, Maximum governance, the EAC advised to limit the size of govt.

Current status of govt

- multiple institutions having same mandate causing policy paralyses.
- lack of governance structure in emerging areas like AI, Data protection etc.
- large number of people manning multiple levels of bureaucracy leading to delays.
- overregulation of Govt in multiple sectors

Owing to such issues, FM Nirmala Sitharaman had declared "The business of Govt is to not do any business but engage in governance only."

Urgent need to limit Government size

- Reduces revenue expenditure as salaries, pensions payments reduced.
- Increased productivity among employees as their marginal productive reduced.
- Decluttering of Bureaucracy leads to simplification, eliminating red tapism
- Stops the culture of working in silos as greater cooperation & synergy created. Eg- Gati Shakti plan.
- enables governance & admin in new critical areas like AI, blockchain, 3D printing
- fosters adoption of technology to complement human resource.
- Makes governance more accessible to people due to simplification

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues with downsizing

- Already a shortage of around 1300 IAS officers as per Department of Personnel & Training leading to delay in governance.
- reduce the P2P interaction in governance
- reduce the diversity and inclusiveness of govt structure.
- increased competition and unemployment as govt posts are coveted by Indian youth.

Way Ahead

- Phased downsizing with simultaneous opportunities like entrepreneurship
- Shift to NPS for contributory pension
- Adoption of Technology to increase efficiency
- Capacity building of Government servant as per Alagh committee

Yes, Downsizing of Govt must initially happen at cabinet & Ministerial level, setting a role model for different tiers to downsize their size.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutions of Eminence was a scheme which sought to give phased manner of investment payments as an incentive to increase their infrastructure to be in the TOP 100 global universities

IoE - conceived to develop world class centre of education

HOW

- incentives to set up research labs with partnership of CSIR
- promote MOUs with foreign universities for research collaboration.
- installment payment from Govt to improve digital infrastructure
- Focus on curriculum updation; keeping with the global standards

However, the fact that none of the 6 IOE selected (Delhi University, IISC Bangalore, Jio Institute etc) featured in Top 100 or 200 of QS World Rankings. It shows it is yet to become a game changer

Reasons for ineffectiveness of IOE

- Discrimination between private and public Universities as private universities find hard to overcome red tapism & stringent criteria

- Institutes like Jio Institute have infrastructure bottlenecks reducing the effectiveness of schemes

- Private institutes charge high fees from student to match operating cost, thus reducing the penetration of benefits till grassroots.

- Recent entry of foreign universities in India reduced the MOU & cooperations with Indian universities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Difficulty in setting up research labs as funding is inadequate to commensurate the cost.

- Delay in updation of curriculum, especially in govt universities due to slow decision making.
- Doesn't address reason for high dropouts

Way Ahead

- UGC to oversee & penalise those institutes who don't oblige with the regulation
- Syllabus updation
- Use of National Research Fund to foster original research for better rankings
- Use of Social Security Exchange, Education Bonds to fund infra in Higher Education

IoE revamped can ensure our universities top the QS world rankings ensuring a quality human resource

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure refers to a host of government services & goods which is provided through digital means to public. DPI is the most important pillar of inclusive growth and E-Governance

DPI- benefits

- Overcomes inclusion errors through AADHAR authentication. Eg AADHAR authenticated e-POS for Ration
- Increases convenience for the public as they receive welfare benefits directly in their bank without need to go anywhere Eg-> Direct Benefit Transfer. UPI payment
- Overcomes accessibility barriers as disabled can participate in governance Eg- MyGov portal allows for grievance redressal

- Increases accountability and transparency as data is put out publicly -
  Eg - NITI Aayog & NDAP showing all data

- Increase access to credit, improving investment in India, reducing debt trap
  Eg - Open Credit Enablement Network (OCEN)

- Promotes business & SMEs by ensuring free & equitable access to markets. Eg ONDC

- Ensures public participation by inputting demands & suggestion. Eg → EIA policy suggestion through MyGov.In.

- Public welfare through grievance redressal
  Eg - CPGRAMS

Issues with DPI

- Poor internet connectivity reduces access to DPIs especially rural areas

- Domination of English & Hindi acts as

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

a barrier for other language speaker.

- Difficult User Interface and Digital Illiteracy reduce the penetration of DPIs
- Poor data protection & cybersecurity measures lead to breach of data. Eg COWIN data leak
- Frequent Internet shutdowns affect DPI access

DPI to be made more equitable

- Bharat Net & e-Chaupal to ensure WiFi access to all
- Digital Suksha Abhiyaan by NGOs like ISPIRIT
- Strengthening of Cyber security norms as per B.N Srikrishna committee
- e-Bhashini & National Translation Mission to translate content to vernacular medium

DPI 2.0 on equitable basis can ensure India obliges the commitment of welfare state as per DPSP.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Rajasthan introduced "Right to Health" Bill to ensure universal & free access to healthcare for all.

However, this isn't enough as India's health care is marred by various problems

Right to health

- Anyone can approach any hospital for general or specialised need
- A Board constituted to oversee the implementation
- No one can be denied treatment
- Govt to compensate pvt hospital post treatment

GAPS in Indian health sector

Social gaps

- Inequitable access to health care owing to caste discrimination, untouchability

↳ Patriarchy relegated critical areas like Menstrual health, sexual health to the sidelines.

↳ Poverty reducing access to health due to out of pocket expenditure (70% in India).

Financial gaps

↳ Meagre 1% of GDP invested for Public health care as per NITI Aayog.

↳ Poor private investment in generative health, primary health care.

↳ Poor insurance coverage (only 3%), leading to out of pocket expenditure.

Infrastructural gaps

↳ low no of doctor per patient (0.9/1000) compared to China's (2.3/1000).

↳ Poor hygiene & equipment maintenance in public hospitals

↳ Poor preventive and palliative care.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

put burden on govt health system.

- Poorly equipped and unmanned PHCs in districts reducing effectiveness of primary health.

Right to Health fails to address all the above gaps. It tries to fill the financial gap by making it accessible, but infra & social gaps remain

Right to Health - to make more effective

- Increase GDP allocation to atleast 2.5% for healthcare
- focus on PPP cooperation on Primary, Preventive Healthcare - Kelkar committee
- District Health Knowledge centre as per NITI Aayog Report on Health.
- Increasing number of beds & doctors through more infra building

Right to Health must be a govt-civil society venture to make it a grand success & ensure Right to Health.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Transgender or "Third gender" even after release of National Transgender Policy 2019, has not been mainstreamed & integrated into Indian society.

Legislative nudge

National Transgender Policy 2019 provides a legislative nudge by

- explicitly recognising transgender, thus giving legal recognition
- Mandatory to give transgender as an option in various forms.
- Discrimination based on gender punishable thus deterring people.

However, due to social mindset & issues Transgender

have not yet engendered

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

- National Transgender Policy 2019 ~~req~~ calls for certification by medical board, denying their Right to sexuality, means of asserting their identity
- Transgenders forced into prostitution due to lack of dignified jobs
- Prejudices & stereotypes of transgenders as criminals and beggars
- Lack of Transgender friendly toilet & Public spaces making them inaccessible
- Denial of adoption rights and reproductive rights, making them lonely in old age
- Culture, media humiliating them through potrayal as "Hijdas" reducing their dignity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Trivialization of their issues
- Lack of representation in lawmaking, judiciary and educational institutes.

The legislative judges fail to account these social realities as per Amartya Sen, thus reducing their capabilities

Way Ahead

- Justice CJI Deepak Misra – Affirmative action for Transgenders by identifying them for reservation
- Employment opportunities through Stand Up India, Kochi Metro model.
- Third gender friendly toilets under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- Use of NGOs & civil society to rescue them & spread awareness. Eg Kathatha in Delhi

Sabka Sath Sabka Vishwas Sabka Vikas can be achieved when the 1st, 2nd & 3rd gender are on same pedestal.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a multilateral grouping with major members from Central Asia, China, Pak, India. India recently hosted virtual summit of SCO, being the chair of SCO

Factors making India difficult to realise expectation from SCO

Strained ties with Pakistan and China

↳ New Delhi declaration prevented a consensus document on SCO emerging due to strain with Pak & China

↳ Pak-China axis threatening a two front war for India reducing India's reliance

↳ Expectation on terrorism & terror

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

financing not fulfilled as Pak & China block India's attempt to call out state sponsored terror

↳ connectivity from Central Asia hampered as Pakistan block TAPI & China aggressively invests in Eurasia.

↳ Reduced trade potential & development as the 3 countries put restrictions on each other for security interests.
Eg → FDI from land based countries monitored

However, there are other factors as well.

•) SCO seen as Anti-West and Anti-USA thus inviting America's wrath.

•) increased animosity among Central Asian members reduce bloc's effectiveness
Eg - Kyrgyzstan & Uzbekistan in borderclash

•) geographical distance a barrier for close cooperation with SCO countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Russia - Ukraine war. reduced the effectiveness of SCO due to sanctions on Russia

However, India has fulfilled many of its national interest through SCO.

- SCO's avenue provides India strategic autonomy to balance against West.
C. Rajamohan said "India simultaneous US visit & SCO summit shows capacity to balance"

- RATS provides joint cooperation & info sharing on terrorism
- promotes collaboration & consultation on connectivity projects. Eg INSTC

SCO must be leveraged by India to achieve national interests. A comprehensive integration of SCO + INDOPACIFIC + G20 can ensure India becomes a Vishwaguru

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Anthony Blinken, the US Secretary of State commented that India-US ties shifted from Geopolitics to Geotechnology US has shed the hesitation to share critical technology with India." ICET b/w USA & India is a manifestation of same

Initiative on Critical & Emerging Technology

- iCET to ensure collaboration b/w USA & India on semiconductor; AI, robotics, drones etc.
- enables technology transfer & codevelopment.
- scope for public - private partnership

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iCET- long overdue transformation on technology partnership

- Represents a shift where USA was hesitant to share cryogenic technology to where USA is keen to equip India
- ensure co-production and co-development of technology through initiatives like INDUS-X
- promote domestic manufacturing of critical jet engines like GM, GE engines
- indigenious production of critical tech like semiconductor. Eg Micron investing in Gujarat
- Helps USA & India to balance Chinese dominance & assertiveness in India
- complements other efforts like

QUAD | critical technology supplies group

- Helps in resource and supply chain diversification which both countries aim for.

Issues

- Fear of US technology assessed by Russian due to close Indo-Russian defense cooperation
- US CHIPS Act gives power to US semiconductor industry to monopolise & attract investment in US, defeating iCET.
- IPR issues for USA - US wants IPR regime & evergreening of patent which India is against
- Unpredictability in US Foreign policy as per Marsh v Pant - US giving $450mn to Pak for F-16.

The 2+2 Ministerial conference and iCET review can ensure India truly becomes Major Defense Partner of USA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1471535

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : VISHNU SASIKUMAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Trivandrum (18).

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is a vertical obligation that India has to fulfill as a part of being welfare state under the Directive principles of state policy (Article 36-51)

Different dimensions of food security

- production of adequate food grains
- storage & transportation
- accessibility to food grains
- Nutritional security.

India's performance of ensuring food security

- Strategies like Green Revolution increased crop productivity, thus increasing food grains produced.

But [production at any cost] caused environmental degradation, thus making agriculture almost stagnant today. (NITI Ayog)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

* [Storage and transportation]

↳ Food corporation of India - has high buffer stocks and reserves

But there is high amount of wastage due to open ended procurement.

* [Accessibility to food grain]

↳ PDS through NFSA 2013 ensures food grain to all. Recent merger of PM garib Kalyan Anna yojana also shows the same

↳ But inclusion errors & lack of accessibility leading to starvation death. Eg Jharkhand

* [Nutritional security] → poor as child stunting, wasting is high

↳ Monocropping reduced diet diversity

→ Food security ignores nutritional security

Including Pulses & Millets as per Rakesh Mohan Committee in PDS food security can ensure all aspect of food security can

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain refers to decentralized network & ledgers which are peer controlled. while CHAT-GPT is a generative AI which is pre-trained. Both have immense potential to transform agriculture.

Blockchain & Chat GPT - transform agriculture

•) Blockchain

↳ Can help in certification of products through peer controlled process. boosting exports.

↳ lead to institutional credit through peer-peer lending in cooperatives

↳ Helps in efficient branding under NPOP and participatory marketing increasing their income

Chat-GPT → give information regarding correct cropping pattern based on agro climatic zone

↓

Help in spreading information about best practice model in other countries.

↳ Help in connected IOT enabled agriculture helping in precision farming

Other Modern technologies

- Drones to map the farm, plan the output & spray pesticides in controlled manner.
- 3D printing to print environmental friendly recyclable farm structures like outhouse, stables etc.
- Gene editing technonology to provide GM crops.

Challenges

- lack of vernacular chat GPT reduces its penetration
- lack of information & awareness on such technology
- High cost of technology reduces adoption by small & marginal farmers.
- Distrust in technology & negative attitude by farmers.

Agri Infra fund & Contract farming to Boost technological adoption can ensure modern tech harnessed by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation of the global economy means reduction in use of dollars to settle international transactions. As per IMF, the share of dollars in other countries' central bank slid from 90% to 55% in 2022.

Factors accelerating de-dollarisation

- Weaponisation of dollar by USA placing restrictions on convertibility of dollars. Eg- Russian sanctions
- Rise of mechanisms like Nostro Account. Nostro account enabling settlement in domestic currencies.
- Currency swap agreements reducing the dependency on dollars.
- Desire of countries to maintain autonomy in trading & foreign policy led to trend of de-dollarisation

- Multilateral arrangements like New Development Bank of BRICS reducing dollar's dominance

- Erosion of credibility to US dollar among global sources.

- settling of Bilateral trade in domestic currency - Eg India-UAE agreement.

Dollar not losing its significance soon

Dollar is not going to lose its significance soon as

- high trust and credit worthiness to US dollar
  - Dollar dominated IMF, WB & WTO.

- reduction in trust & legitimacy of ₹ due to demonetisation, Yuan due to state control over exchange rate.

- Even today dollar remain the standard for settling international trade.

Nonetheless following RBI Paper on internationalising ₹ is a good strategy to make ₹ global in long run giving India soft power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Minimum Support Price,

The Public Distribution system through open ended procurement are food subsidy regime which India follows. The developed countries want to alter India's food subsidy system.

Merit in food subsidy regime

- ensures food security to poor through PDS, fair price shops
- ensures guaranteed income to farmers incentivising grain production
- leads to creation of strategic reserves which country can use during disasters like COVID-19.
- hypocrisy of developed countries as

they give huge amount of subsidy through DBT. ∴ In order to protect our producers from competition & dumping we give food subsidy

Issues with food subsidy

- Developed countries allege it as trade distorting as it proves to be a barrier in free trade.
- against WTO principle as it comes under Amber Box subsidy
- lead to monocropping as they are skewed in favour of rice & wheat.
- affects nutritional security due to absence of diversity like Millets
- affects environment as unsustainable practices like water extraction for growing crops.

As per Nirmala Sitharaman, food subsidy must be seen as a "support subsidy" not distortive one to ensure welfare. Govt can broaden food subsidy through DBT and provide to Millets & pulses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to NITI Aayog's Water Composite Index, more than 33% of India's districts are severely water stressed showing the issue of water availability and quality even after initiatives

Initiatives by Govt

- Atal Bhujal Yojana to recharge & manage ground water
- Jal Jeevan Mission - to manage & supply drinking water
- PM Sinchayee Yojana to ensure micro irrigation
- Water Policy to have overarching policy on water

Water issues & quality warrant prioritised intervention

- Increase in pollution of fresh water resources. Eg BTM lake, Bangalore

- Increase in population and demand leading to irresponsible consumption.

- Fertilizers & industrialization degraded ground water quality through contamination.

- Unequal access to water → Latur has water deficiency while Mumbai has access to water.

- Ignoring water recycling & green water for better hydro management.

Way Ahead:

- Central water commission as per Mihir Shah Committee.

- Demand control & management of water to promote responsible consumption

- Use of recycled water for agriculture & non potable uses.

- Water User Authority – MP & Gujarat model for participatory decentralized approach

Right to equal quality & quantity of water is a right of all as per Suresh Kumar vs Bihar verdict

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Glacial retreat refers to fast melting of glaciers of arctic leading to widespread impact on arctic ecosystem due to several reasons.

Reasons for melting

- Green House gas emmissions leading to higher temperature.
- Positive feedback loop where melting promotes further melting due to reduced albedo.
- Black carbon & soot deposited on ice increases heat absorbing capacity
- reduced snowfall due to erratic precipitation leads to no addition of layers of ice.

Potential impact of Retreat

- Lead to Arctic Greening as ice melt paves way for ambient growing condition
- rise in sea level leading to flooding in surrounding areas.
- extinction of endemic species like polar bears due to loss of habitat
- Increased acidification of oceans due to release of sequestered carbon
- Affect precipitation as phytoplankton which produce DMS reduce.
- Release of potential pathogens trapped in ice which can spread zoonotic diseases.

India's INCOIS & Himadri can play a crucial role in finding cause for Arctic melting retreat helping to make glacier retreat a global agenda in climate negotiation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism refers to low earth orbit or sub ~~opt~~ space orbital flights whereby people break the Karman line & go to space for commercial purposes

Eg → Space X, Virgin Atlantic

Why its becoming a reality

- Technological advances in form of reusable re-entry vehicles
- Rise of private companies like Blue Dot, Space X, Virgin Atlantic
- rising influence (wealth) allowing affordability

Challenges to space tourism

- lead to space pollution (similar to Everest) due to space debris

- Outer space treaty does not fix responsibility on private players for mishaps, so there is less accountability.

- Lack of uniform health standards e.g. guidelines for space tourists.

- Unequal development & access can lead to space colonialism of global commons.

- Might trigger accident by compromising safety standard for profit of companies

Measures

- Outer space treaty – Bring private players under responsibility clause.

- Create Standard Operating Procedures & Health guidelines.

- An International Authority to regulate pvt players.

- Global cooperation to set up funds to democratise space sector.

- PPP collaboration on space tourism

space tourism by India can make it cheap, making India a hub for the same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell therapy

refers to use of T cells to destroy ~~carcinogene~~ carcinogenic cells. It ~~is~~ can be used over CRISP-CAS-9 which is a gene editing technology.

CAR-T overcome limitations of CRISPR-CAS-9

- reduces the side effects as no gene editing is done
- can suppress faulty genes that can arise in case of CRISPR-CAS-9.
- CAR-T is more accessible as it can get regulatory clearances faster than CRISPR-CAS-9

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- reduce future complication in post-treatment period.
- prevent unethical use of technology as CRISPR-CAS-9 can be used for Eugenic babies while CAR-T cannot

2)

CAR-T - game changer

- eliminate the root cause of cancerous cell
- bypass the need for radiation and chemotherapy.
- reduce weakness of the body due to conventional treatment.
- less intrusive.
- help people to continue their jobs while treatment, thus making it affordable & accessible.

The Dept of Biotechnology must look for more funding & research to mainstream CAR-T as a standard treatment option.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Baylis & Smith, Globalisation has increased the access of new and emerging technologies to violent extremist organisations, increasing their threat

New and emerging technologies by violent organisations

- crypto and blockchain for financing
- Drones for surveillance & strikes
- AI for hybrid warfare and simulation.
- 3D printing for new weaponry
- ICT technology for communication & coordination

Demand for concerted global efforts

- Organisation operate in different

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

national jurisdiction requiring coordination to track them.

- Diffused nature of operation e.g. decentralisation requires global efforts to neutralise them

- Presence of readers in digital space e.g. sphere reduces ~~one~~ country's capacity to act on their own. Need cooperation from Big Tech.

- Global regulations required to place curb on global trade of new tech for violent organisation

How
- → use of multilateral forums like UNO, FATF
- → Increase capacity of state forces through modernisation
- → place sanctions on countries supporting violent organisation

India's Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism can be a gamechanger to reduce access to technologies by organisations through global effort

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

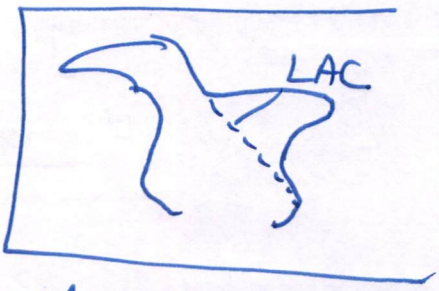
With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Line of Actual Control is defacto border b/w India & China based on 1993 agreement of Peace & Tranquility along Border. Galwan clash 2020 saw break of peace & forming of militarisation in LAC

Infra ramp up

- India building Zojila tunnel to ensure access.



- Tejas LCA along the skies of LAC.
- S-400 missile system
- Deployment of 200,000 armed personell
- Reequipped with latest army.
- Daulat Beg Oldi Road; Drones

- China increasing military deployment & airpower along the LAC.

Role of ITBP

- first responder and crisis manager on the LAC.
- holds the ground till armed forces arrive in
- ensures territorial integrity by regularly patrolling till PP 14 points.
- prevents Chinese unilateralism along LAC by opposing Chinese incursions
- provides safety & protection to critical infrastructure of LAC and the people
- ensures development by creating demand for consumer goods in the region

India's decision to place more ITBP personnel shows its importance in ensuring secure India by securing the LAC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land productivity refers to output achieved per unit of land measured &, irrigation water productivity refers to increase in output achieved per unit of irrigated water, Due to constraints on land factor, there is a focus on irrigated water productivity for food security.

Need from land productivity to water productivity

- Land degradation and fixed amount of land as factor of production place restrictions on land.
- Flood irrigation method leads to a wastage of resources.
- can reduce the cost of production by

optimal use of water resource.

- prevent land degradation due to salinization due to over irrigation.
- Ensure water security for all farmers, even in drought regions
- enable diversification of crops as per agro-climatic zones as per Dalwai committee.
- make agriculture environmental friendly by reducing GHG emmissions from flood irrigation
- ensures Per Drop More Crop increasing the output.

Challenges

- Distortive subsidies like electricity, diesel subsidies prevent nudges for water efficiency.
- MSP prevents crop diversification, thus leading to water intensive crops in drought area.
  Eg - Sugarcane in Maharashtra

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- 85% of farmers are Small and Marginal farmers, thus microirrigation tools are expensive initially

- Degradation of water quality due to exploitation (NITI Aayog - 1/3rd districts are water stressed)

- Poor private investment in agriculture post LPG reforms 1991 reduces penetration of technology

- Lack of awareness and knowledge among farmers regarding efficacy of water productivity.

Way Ahead

- Central water Commission as per Mihir Shah Commission
- PM KUSUM - to harness renewable energy in microirrigation & complement incomes
- Credit linked subsidy to farmers through cooperative banks.
- PACS to provide equipment to farmers - NITI Aayog
- Custom Hiring Centre in MP + Krushi Vigyan Kendras to hire & spread awareness on technologies

Pradhan Mantri Krushi Sinchayee Yojana is a step to move towards water efficiency to achieve doubling of farmers income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen refers to the hydrogen created from H_2O by splitting it through electrolyses using renewable energy. Green Hydrogen can play a role in unlocking energy security.

Role of Green Hydrogen in energy security

- Reduces dependency on crude oil imports from Middle East & Russia.
- prevents weaponisation of trade if countries block energy access due to bad relations
- ensures energy independence and diversification enabling autonomy in decision making.
- leads to fuel for future industrialisation and development through Green Hydrogen.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Increases access to critical and new energies like fuel cells due to spillover effect

In order to tap this potential of security, the country launched National Green Hydrogen Policy.

National Green Hydrogen Policy

WHAT
- Rs 19000 crore package by Govt
- ~~Hyd~~ India as a Hydrogen Hub
- fuelling & refuelling infrastructure
- Attract private investment in the sector.

NGH - to achieve energy goals

- Lead to creation of Hydrogen energy infra structure allowing adoption of Green Hydrogen
- Low GHG emmissions in line with India's renewable energy goals as per Panchamrit
- Attract private investments in the

renewable energy sector leading to crowding in

- reduce dependence on conventional sources like coal, gas etc.

- Ensure self sufficiency through storage and cryogenics technology.

Challenges in achieving energy security through Green Hydrogen

- Low Government investment as atleast $2.5 billion is required for scaling up Green Hydrogen
- High cost of production can make energy unaccessible for many.
- Poor skilling (only 4% of workforce skilled), can reduce the penetration of Green Hydrogen.
- Hazards due to poor storage & cryogenics can delay adoption in Hydrogen due to its combustability
- Shift can create unemployment for many in coal sector (1 million workers in coal sector)

Following the Superconductor Model where state leads the investment & seeks global partnerships in production, similarily for Hydrogen can make NGH a true reality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum wage refers to wage received by a person enough for their sustenance. Living wage refers to higher amount of wage which is required for dignified living.

Living wage
Min wage

Transition from minimum to living wage - benefits

- Ensures higher standard of living for the worker.
- leads to greater human capital development as people have access to education & healthy
- Increase in GDP due to increase in income and consumption.
- Reduce inequalities between haves & have not (Oxfam report - 1% own 30% of wealth & bottom 30% own % of wealth)

- Boost for Small & Medium Enterprises due to increased demand.

- Increase in foreign investments due to higher purchasing power.

- Reduced strikes and protests leading to peace & harmony in society

- Increase the capabilities of workers as per Sen's capability approach.

Constraints in adopting a living wage.

- High burden on state exchequer as more resources need for revenue expenditure (eg MGNREGA fund)

- Resentment from industrialists and capitalists as their cost of production goes up.

- Can lead to inflationary spiral due to higher demand & purchasing power

- Reduce investments in the country as

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ease of Doing Business reduced due to reduction in Global competitiveness.

- Reduce capital expenditure as revenue expenditure is increasing with same resources

How to solve the challenge

- Skilling the youth as per PMKVY 4.0 to increase their bargaining power
- reducing demand-supply gap by creating new opportunities for self employment
- Use of Labour 20 of G20 to arrive at global Standard eq. formula of Living wage for farmers
- Living wage to be commensurated with social Security
  - food
  - insurance
  - education
  - healthcare

India's push for Living wages can be seen in recent Labour 20 meetings where it pushed for Living wages to be adopted as a global discourse on Employment Sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 of the Indian Constitution provides for Annual Financial Statement of Accounts dealing with the revenues and expenditure of the Govt.

Union Budget affects every sector.

- No grants or money from Consolidated Fund of India can be released for any sector without budgetary approval of Parliament
- shows revenue receipts of all sectors
- Plans capital expenditure for all sectors
- contains direct & indirect tax proposals affecting the economy.

Budgetary process and policies under scrutiny

There are enough public scrutiny measures guaranteed through

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Public Accounts Committee where budgetary provisions are looked by Parliament

- Department Related Standing Committees where representatives of people scrutinise the Demand for grants of the Budget.

- Estimates Committee to look into the appropriateness of estimation

- Parliamentary approval through Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill ~~can~~ only makes the Budget applicable

- Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) under 148 ensures proper auditing of govt records & Budget.

Given the large population & diversity, we don't have direct scrutiny. Instead, it's a two delegated scrutiny through representatives

However issues persist

- PAC can ~~only~~ only look unto ex-post facto expenditure - only after it is done.
- CAG can only audit, he cannot control the budget, nor question its wisdom
- Use of guillotine to bypass scrutiny of grants by DRSCs
- reduced public participation in putting their inputs through e-governance (My Gov App)

To prevent crony capitalism ← Why secrecy → To prevent leaking of critical info which can affect sanctity of economy

↓ prevent politicisation of finance

↓ prevent info asymmetry

Following Addis Ababa declaration on accounting, making CAG more powerful (UK model) & use of NGOs, social media & vernacular e-governance can ensure Jan Bhagidhari in Budgeting process

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Operation Flood, initiated by Varghese Kurien in Gujarat led to White revolution making India the largest milk producer. However, India's dairy animals' productivity is a matter of concern

India transformation to largest milk producer

HOW
- cooperative movement like KAIRA, AMUL involving people's participation
- development of rural coldchain infrastructure
- focus on bovine health & productivity
- pooling in of resources & dairy economy themselves responsible for inclusive marketing

Productivity of dairy animals - concerns

- Repeated artificial insemination to increase

lactation reduced the productivity of cows

- Rising prevelance of bovine diseases like Foot & Mouth disease, Antrax leading to death.

- Low availability of quality fodder reduces nutritional intake.

- Inaccessible veterinary healthcare increases mortality rate of animals

- Antimicrobial resistance due to hormone injection, chemical treatment of fodder.

- Traces of heavy metal found in milk of cows in Andhra Pradesh.

These factors have reduced the production capacity of cows & buffaloes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Ahead

- Rashtriya Gokul Mission to develop a comprehensive policy on Animal husbandry under Ministry of Animal Husbandry
- Indi-Gau to develop indigeneous varieties which are resistant to diseases
  Eg- Vechur cow, Gir cow.
- Development of Mobile veterinary service increasing doorstep access.
- Model Agriculture & livestock Act to be implemented by states (NITI Aayog)
- FPIs to be promoted to increase demand for dairy products.
- Awareness on animal vaccination through KVKs to reduce preventable deaths.

Mixed farming Model can be achieved if the productivity of dairy animals is increased as farmers would find it remunerative, as insurance & industrial

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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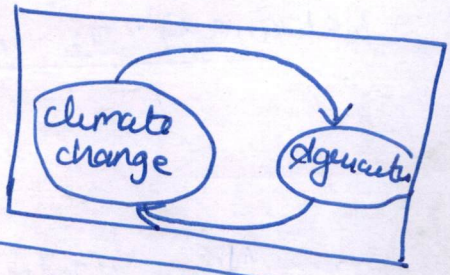
Agriculture and climate change are intricately linked to each other as both of them affect each other. The recent IPCC 6th report also says the same



Climate change & agriculture connection

Climate change affecting agriculture

↳ Erratic Monsoon can lead to crop failures. (Around 80% of farmers dependent on Monsoon for irrigation)

↳ Increasing drought & heat strokes can lead to drying of crops

↳ Events like Hailstorm due to climate change damage crops. (Eg- Hail in Delhi destroyed wheat crops nearby)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture sector affecting climate change

- Agriculture remains the highest green house gas emmiter in form of Methane Emmission
- Flood irrigation, in rice leads to methane, at night crops release ~~methane~~ CO_2
- Tilling & ploughing releases sequestered carbon
- Animal husbandry, especially bovines are source of Methane & CO_2 emmission.

In order to make agriculture resilient, National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan has been envisioned

National Agriculture Disaster Management Plant

- To provide insurance coverage to farmers through schemes like Fasal Bima to secure from risks.
- To increase irrigation, micro irrigation to reduce the risk from uncertain monsoon

- To put forward early warning systems partnering with IMD to make farmers ready, reducing the intensity of damage.
- Developing post harvest infrastructure to prevent loss and damages
- Development of Krishi Vignyan Kendras and District Knowledge Centres to provide information for farmers.
- Use of new technology like Drones to speedily assess the losses for speedy compensation
- Long term strategy of agro-ecology and organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.

The NADMP along with global efforts to mitigate climate change stands as a promising idea to ensure resilience in agriculture to climate change making it Climate Smart Agriculture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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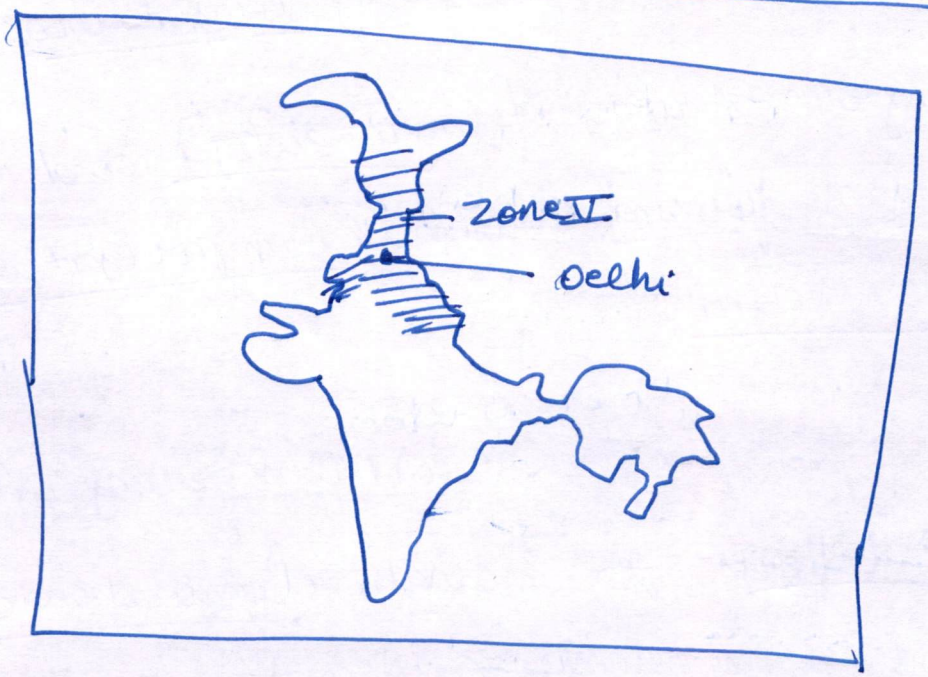
Earthquakes refer to sudden release of energy, occuring along a hypocentre (focus), travelling in form of P waves & S waves through epicentre due to tectonic movement of ~~planes~~ plates.

Some regions highly vulnerable to earthquake.



•) Delhi is vulnerable because it is situated in Zone V of Disaster vulnerability map

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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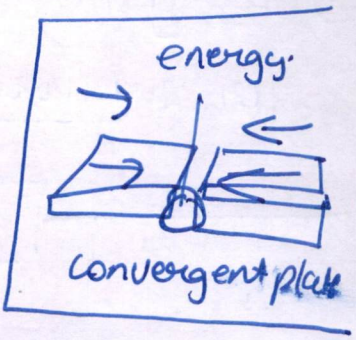
- Its closeness & proximity to Himalayas make it vulnerable to Himalayan Earthquakes
  Eg. Earthquake of Afghanistan's tremors reached Delhi.

- Himalaya being a convergent convergent plate boundary & leads to frequent earthquakes.



- Presence of large urban populations & multiple structures make it more vulnerable.

- The presence of uplains ~~erat~~ & high seismicity of earthquake in Himalayas enable swift travel of P-waves, S-waves & surface waves till Delhi due to high energy.

Institutional measures taken.

- NDMA brought in to deal with disaster response.
- Building codes for disaster resilient infra structure by DDA.
- Earthquake Disaster Risk Mapping to map out highly vulnerable areas for targeted.

operations.

- establishment of shelter houses to rehabilitate people temporarily
- safety norms & instructions in all institutions for evacuation purpose.

Significant gaps exist

Yes, significant gaps exist

- Flouting of rules of Building codes as illegal construction happens.
- Lack of safety norms in 80% of the institutions.
- Lack of awareness among people regarding standard operation procedure when earthquake strikes
- High costs ~~due~~ of disaster resilient infra & low funds hamper adoption of new technology

Following Sendai Framework on Disaster Management, setting up of fund as per 15th FC can plug the gap in Disaster Management.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear fusion refers to use of energy harnessed by joining two nucleus together releasing vast amounts of energy. Recently scientists working at ITEC project and Tokomak reactor announced energy gain in nuclear fusion

Nuclear fusion - a major scientific breakthrough.

- advancement over nuclear fission technology
- shows man's ability to control fundamental forces of universe.
- can lead to energy creation. leading to energy security.

Advantages of nuclear fusion

1) More power generated by fusion over

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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fission, increasing the availability of energy

- No nuclear pollution as Heavy water is used instead of Uranium or Plutonium
- No concern of nuclear waste disposal as Heavy water is recycled & used again
- Increasing acceptance among people due to its non hazardous nature, preventing protest due to nuclear myths. Eg Protest against Kudankulam plant.

Limitations to use it at commercial scale.

- Lack of battery storage system as ~~the~~ current systems cannot store vast amount of energy.
- Fear of reactor failure causing destruction due to high energy.

- Nascent technology, not sure of controlled reaction can be achieved for commercial purpose

- High cost of production makes energy unaccessible to people.

- Fear of nuclear proliferation through hydrogen bombs due to commercial use.
  Eg → Technology can be harnessed by terror groups, private military companies.

- Specialised reactors required which are currently short in supply.

Going ahead with fusion

- → collaboration on global scale through ITEC to ensure joint & responsible use
- → developing of safeguards & standards to prevent misuse before commercialisation
- → India developing 3rd stage of nuclear energy

Nuclear fusion & fission can be complemented to ensure energy security in long run when demands are further set to peak.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering refers to the act of whitewashing the dirty money - money earned through illegitimate means, by introducing it into formal economy through different channels. Prevention of Money laundering Act 2002 (PMLA 2002) seeks to prevent money laundering.

Money laundering - How

- shell companies
- Round tripping.
- Hawala
- Fake Indian Currency notes
- Smurfing.

Layering
↓
Placing
↓
Integration

Efficacy of PMLA 2002

- Greater power to inspectors & officers

of Enforcement Directorate ensures greater scope of investigation

- Power to attach properties of offender can reduce the sources of laundering.
- Special courts for Money laundering crimes can expeditate & dispose off cases wrt Money laundering..
- Use of technology like FIU, CCTN, NETRA can help in monitoring suspicious flow of funds helping in Preempting money laundering

Issues with PMLA 2002

- Crypto asset are out of the ambit of PMLA, thus giving a leeway
- can be used to stifle dissent & opposition due to enhanced powers.
- Does not involve cooperation with other countries, thus making it ineffective against offenders beyond Indian jurisdiction
  Eg- Pakistan amount for largest FCOM

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Challenges in tackling cartels and organised groups of Money laundering
- Blockchain technology prevents access to financial information through CCTNS, NETRA due to [decentralized nature].

Solving Laundering Menace.

- Use of [G20 Finance track] persuading countries for crypto regulation
- collaboration with [FATF] for international collaboration against offender
- Development of new technology as per [National strategy of Blockchain] for better regulation
- ensuring development & employment to reduce youth attraction to cartels.
- DTAA, Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty & Information sharing agreement (Swiss Bank)

Money laundering being solved ensures reduced leakage from GDP & greater development of Indian economy.

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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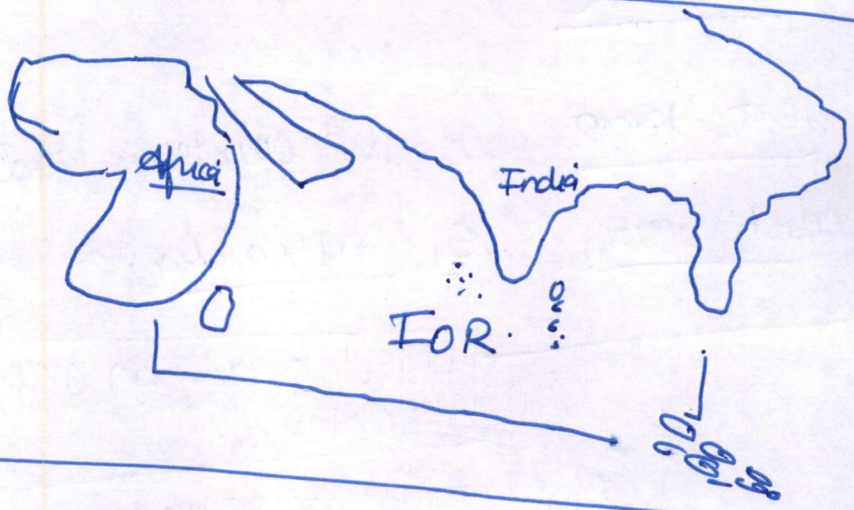
Indian Ocean Region is a vast geographical expanse, extending from East coast of Africa to the Indonesia. Given the multi dimensional nature of region, there are multidimensional threats

IOR - security threats



- India's central geography in IOR makes security threats a direct bearing on maritime border interest.

- threat of piracy in Horn of Africa eg.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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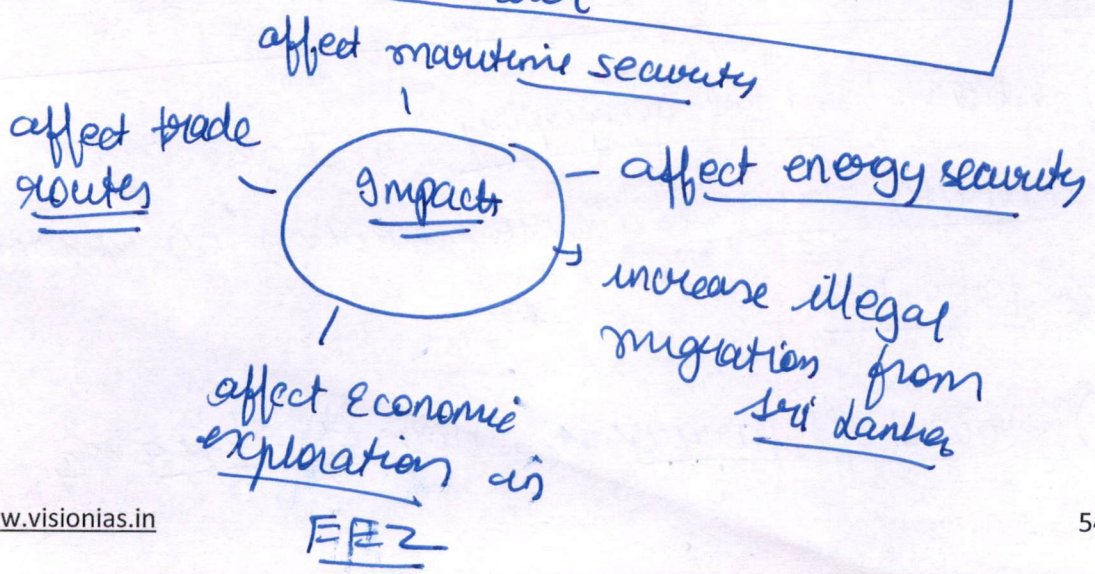
Somalia region affecting trade

- Threat on choke points - Malacca Strait, Hormuz Strait, Bab-El Mandeb which can be blocked affecting trade and energy
- Threat of climate change as many of IOR islands like Maldives are sinking.
- Chinese expansionism affecting sovereignty of other countries. Eg - Chinese submarine in Andaman sea.
- Debt traps in IOR countries leading to civil wars. Eg Sri Lanka.

Direct bearing on maritime border



Robust strategies

- Maritime cooperation through information sharing. Eg EMASOH - IMAC infusion centre
- Installing surveillance along coastal areas by strengthening coast guard.
- Increasing marine capital expenditure to counter China - Shaketkar Committee
- Use of multilateral diplomacy like QUAD, India-AU summit to ensure freedom of navigation
- HADR & SAGAR mission for humanitarian aid & relief from climate change security issues.

IOR merged with Pacific & increasing collaboration with Global South can make India a net security provider in IOR, ensuring its dominance & maritime interests are upheld.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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